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MYCOLOGICAL BULLETIN

No. 30

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PARASITIC FUNGI.—It is easier to tell the difference between saprophytic and parasitic fungi than it is to draw the line of demarkation in all cases. Some fungi are purely parasitic and others are just as distinctly saprophytic. That is, some species (*parasites*) take their food directly and exclusively from living plants and animals; the saprophytes, on the other hand, live on decaying organic matter. It is now known that some saprophytic forms may for a time at least adjust themselves to a parasitic mode of life—or as a botanist would say, they are *facultative-parasites.* Again, some parasites are able to live for a time on dead organic matter—they are therefore *facultative-saprophytes.* Some species of a given genus may be parasitic, and others—though of the same genus—may be classed with the saprophytes; but such cases are not numerous. The common Mushrooms and Toadstools—for the illucidation of which this BULLETIN has its reason d'etre—are usually very conspicuous, exhibit manifold forms, and varied colorings. The parasitic species on the contrary, are mostly inconspicuous, indeed microscopic, and known chiefly by their devastations. Innumerable discolored areas on leaves, conspicuous spots because the tissue is dead and bleached or may be peculiarly colored, may indicate the presence of a parasitic fungus—yet to detect the latter a hand lens may be necessary, and only with the aid of a compound microscope can the form and structure of the fungus be determined.

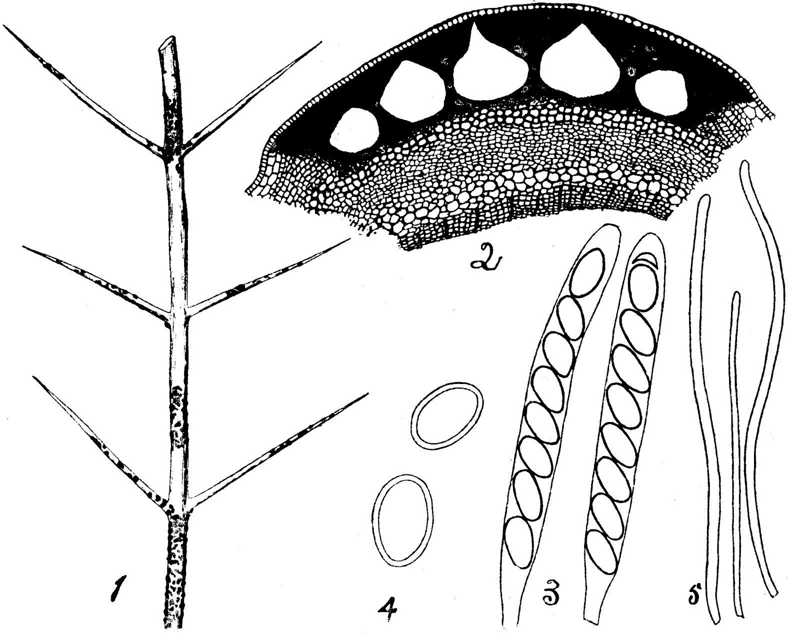

FIG. 95. PHYL-LACH'-O-RA MEX-I-CA'-NA. A parasitic fungus on *Adolphia* sent from Mexico. The stem (Fig. 1) is attacked by the fungus and forms blackened areas. Figure 2 shows a section through the part of the stem which is affected and the *stro'-ma* (as the black solid part of the fungus is called) is seen to be occupied by cavities in which as'ci and ascospores are formed; the latter are illustrated in Figures 3 and 4. Figure 5 shows some of the *pa-raph'-y-ses* which are mixed with the as'ci. This, a new species when collected last summer, was sent by Professor A. L. Herrera, of Mexico City, Mexico.

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MYCOLOGICAL GLOSSARY.

Insiti'tious: inserted.
Inter'calary: inserted between.
In'tercel'lular: between cells.
In'tracel'lular: within the cell.
Intumes'cent: becoming swollen.
Invag'inated: sheathed.
In'volute: rolled inwards.
Isabel'line: color of sole leather, brownish yellow.
Lac'cate: varnished or coated as with ceiling wax.
Lacerate: irregularly torn.
Laciniate: cut into many lobes or threads.
Lactes'cent: with milky juice.
Lacu'na: a pit or cavity.
Lac'unose: pitted.
Lamel'la (pl. *lamellae*)*:* gill of a mushroom bearing the hymenium.
La'nate: woolly.
Lateri'cious: of brick color.
La'tex: milky juice of plants.
Laticif'erous: bearing latex.
Lax: not compact, flaccid.
Lep'idote: scurfy with minute scales.
Leucospor'ae: the group of Agarics that have white spores.
Lev'igate: with a polished surface.
Lig'natile: growing on wood.
Lig'neous: growing on wood.
Lig'ulate: flattened and strap-like.
Liv'id: bluish-black, color of a flesh bruise.
Loc'ular: divided into cavities; as trilocular, three cavities.
Lu'men: cavity; cavity formed by cell wall.
Lu'rid: color between purple, yellow and gray; dirty brown.
Lu'teous: yellowish; buff-like or clay color.
Lutes'cent: yellowish; becoming luteous.
Mac'ulate: spotted.
Mam'miform: breast-like; teat-like.
Marginal veil: in Agarics the veil extending from margin of pileus to stem.
Ma'trix: the substance on which or in which a fungus grows.
Me'dial: as of an annulus when at the middle of the stem.
Medul'la: inner substance extending to the cortical portion.
Melanospo'rae: the black-spored Agarics.
Meris'moid: like Merisma, that is, a pileus divided into many small pilei.
Mes'opod: a plant having a central stem.
Mica'ceous: covered with glistening scales.
Mic'ron (pl. *micra* or *microns*)*:* the μ or one-thousandth of a millimeter; it is nearly .00004 of an inch.
Mil'limeter: the thousandth of a meter, and a thousand micra, or μ, nearly one twenty-fifth of an inch.
Min'iate: vivid red or vermillion color.
Mi'trate, Mitriform: bonnet-shaped, mitre-shaped.
Mold, mould: may refer to fine organic earth as leaf-mold, or to the common fungi on foods, etc., as Penicillium, Mucor, etc.
Monil'iform: like a string of beads.
Morphol'ogy: this as contrasted with Physiology (which deals with function) refers to structure of parts, particularly their interpretation as based on their origin and development.
Muce'dinous: resembling the mildews or moulds.
Mu'cro: a short abrupt point.
Mu'cronate: with a short abrupt point.
Multipar'tite: divided into many parts.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

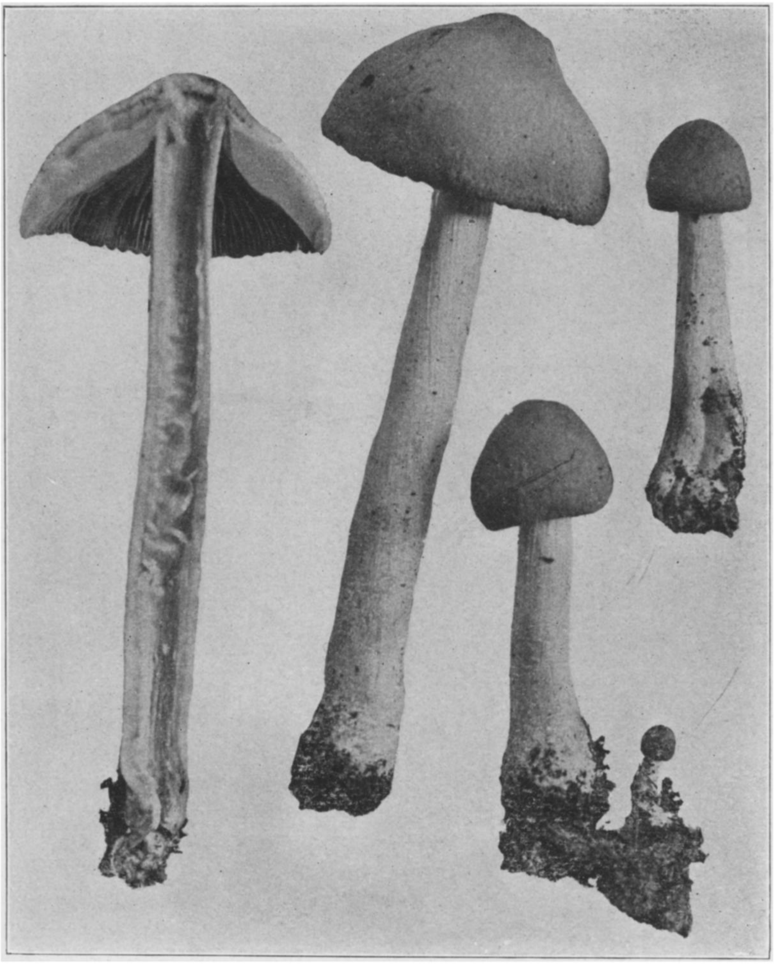

FIG. 96. TRI-CHO-LO'-MA MEL-A-LEU'-CUM. This *Tri-cho-lo'-ma* was found in great abundance in the woods of Cedar Point, near Sandusky, Ohio, first brought to the laboratory by H. H. York. The size and general character of this white-spored Agaric are fully shown in the illustrations. It was found in sandy soil, growing singly in the shady woods. The color is usualy pale, nearly white at first, later much darker, but hardly sooty. Photograph from specimens collected near Sandusky, Ohio, August, 1904.

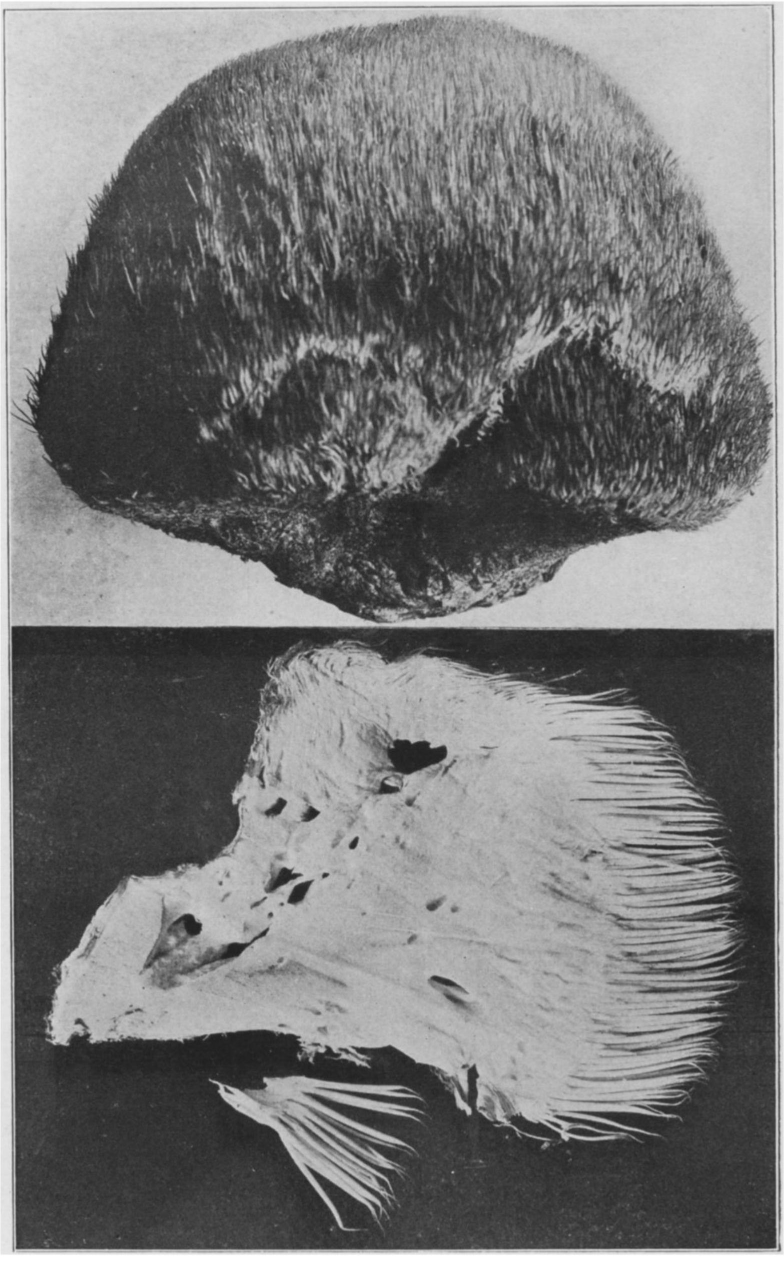

Fig. 97. Hyd'um er-i-na'-ce-us. Satyr's-beard. Edible. This common and attractive Hedge-hog fungus or Hyd'num was collected by Miss Luda B. Porter, Newark, Ohio.

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